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NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BY D. E. REED, & CO. BELLEVIEW, DOUGLAS CO., NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1866. VOL. I—NO.

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BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA
WEEKLY DAY, BY

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM

Original Poetry

NEBRASKA PALLADIUM.

BELLEVIEW, NEBRASKA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1855.

AGENTS.

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Lt. Heath, U. S. A., Commander at Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

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Joseph Tow, Tabor, Iowa.

E. P. [illegible], Iowa.

[illegible], Iowa.

M. F. Hollister, Chicago, Illinois.

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W. Rapson, of Michigan, is our Traveling Agent.

John C. Reed, Cummington, Mass.

Wm. Brewer, Esq., Northampton, Mass.

THE LAW-MAKERS IN NEBRASKA.

No country should be deprived of the right of regulating its own affairs—of selecting its own Legislators, and that too, from among the residents upon its own soil. But to Nebraska more especially and specifically has *this* power been granted than to any other section of country which the Government of the United States has organized during the present half century. Nebraska, the rights of its citizens and the self-government which they ought to have, and which by the efforts of good and just men we have vainly supposed she now held, has been like the theme of politicians, the song of newspapers and the deceptive babble of scoundrels.

It is true that Congress has granted us noble and exalted privileges, and that the present Administration has given and suffered much for the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of Nebraska. But by unforseen and untoward events, the intents and purposes of the general government have been frustrated. A corrupt and dishonest man has by a strange dereliction of Providence, obtained temporally to the Governorship of this Territory—to the superintendence and guardianship of those rights and privileges which the citizens of each public man as CASS and DOUGLAS [illegible] agreed to us. And now let us glance briefly at the present situation.

In the beginning he—THOMAS B. CUMING—sought for a place at which he might locate the Capital. But did he seek to make that location for the benefit of the Territory at large? Did he endeavor to carry out the provisions of the Organic Law, by merely convening the first legislature, and allowing it to decide upon the Capital question, and then empowering, as every just Executive would, with the will and judgment of the majority? No, on the contrary, he sought to make the Capital at such place as would most liberally pander to his own interest, and most soundly nourish his corruption. He sought to make that place the Capital which would give the most abject servitude to him and his—and where his pelting toadies, [vide GRAY LETTER,] to the East, might be sufficiently provided with lots, and his more numbered friends most comfortably put down to the trust of the Lords and future.

At length having allured himself to one such at this place and Nebraska City having become a member of this Company, and we know not how many others, and having learned that he and his official influence would bring such and such other objectionable articles in exchange and so more, he sought a market elsewhere. The place was at last selected; Omaha City, and upon a Bond that T. B. Cuming found his interests, and that everything must combine to forward them. Emotes are sent from one portion of the Territory to the other. Men pledged for Omaha City; deserve their constituents, and are sent to legislate for the people of Nebraska.

All the political renegades from every State, are by a brotherly affection, collected around the Governor. O. D. Richardson of Michigan, Goodwill of New York, Folsom &c., *et al*, are by his aid foisted upon the people as Nebraska men, and are constituted Law-Makers in Nebraska. While small brained knaves of large pretentions, are put into the House of Representatives, for the same reasons and in the same way. And we the actual residents of Nebraska—we who have been so privileged to govern ourselves, are to-day, the least self-governed of any people under a Republican Government. We are not represented at all, many of us, while many who supposed elected residents, and true men late, that they elected very ing, and learn now that their for s, trick-

tual residents, are having no voice, no influence in making the laws under which they are to live.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty is a good doctrine, our faith is in it, and we had expected that here in its new home, it would be developed properly, and by its benign influence, put down the cant and hypocrisy which has ever opposed it. But our hopes thus far have proved futile. And though the world abroad may envy us our privileges, it cannot know, and if it could, is too incredulous to believe, that by a conspiracy, headed by one rascal those privileges and rights have been snatched from us, yet such is the truth—such we know—such facts have already reached the light, and there are yet hidden with T. B. CUMING, his associates and their secret acts, volumes of unrecorded rascality, which could they be exposed, would put to blush—it is saying much but we believe it—even CUMING himself.

Let it be understood that had the Capital been located fairly and honestly, by and with the concurrence of faithful Representatives, we never should have uttered one word against it. It might have been here, or Omaha city, Nebraska city, or anywhere else, so that it came there honestly we should have been content. But we do complain and we do protest against the manner of, and the corruption which led to its location. We complain because Douglas county as bounded and described by proclamation, is deprived of all representation. We chose three honest men and capable ones too, H. W. HOFFMAN, STEPHEN DECATUR and J. STERLING MORTON. We sent them to the Legislature to represent us, the people of Belleview and Douglas county. But they were too honest for the purposes of our corrupt Executive and his base and unworthy hirelings, and are therefore not admitted.

Thus for having spurned the fraud and the ignoble terms of CUMING, the oldest settlement in Nebraska is denied the right of Representation. But we are not cast down, right will finally triumph, though the bribes tendered by CUMING and his confederate traitors may now transcend both justice and law. The fourth-rate old log-cornstalk system may succeed for the present, but honest men will rule at last.

SILENCE NOT SILENCY.

We perceive in the last number of the Herald's organ, a card purporting to have been written by JOHN A. HORBACH. This card states that the Private Secretary of TOM CUMING did not allow him anything as a bribe to purchase his vote on the capital question. We are aware that when the Omaha lots were sold at Omaha City only two were given Mr. Horbach, he was angry indeed that it was not for a better, and we are also aware that no simple a remark did not change the character nor the intent of an liberal a donation. Had more indigent individuals sold Mr. Bridgeland would only have realized half what he could have done with the same means which we see is speaking of [illegible] a man [illegible] the same [illegible] of the [illegible] the same [illegible] of [illegible]

We, as the people of all parts of the Territory have a right to [illegible] "blood money" and vote it on us? We have no desire to have the citizens of Omaha City [illegible] Bank we are personally enough to suffer our future work to protect the whole Territory and defend the people against having something said. Since our friend's party have succeeded in getting all they want, we don't wonder they don't want to hear any more talked on it, is the case.

Now as the "principal members" of our readers are concerned, we may as well as well [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RELIGIOUS PRIVILEGES.

Those who value religious privileges ought to do all in their power to encourage and sustain them. Society is indebted to religious institutions for whatever makes it an object of desire.

Those desirous of settling within the reach of religious privileges already in existence, will find them at the Presbyterian Mission, at Bellevieu, where preaching is regularly maintained every Sabbath, and cost nothing only the trouble of attending to it. We know that several religious denominations have their representatives among our present population. And hence a good occasion is afforded for the exercise of Christian liberality, and that charity which "thinketh no evil," and we hope parties will lay aside their selfishness in such a manner as to put the Angel of charity in motion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

...plow would thrive.
...other hold or indulge.

...RAISING AND WOOL GROWING.

The following condensed practical hints on growing wool, and ... selection and management ... contain much that is val...

The growing of wool is as dif... business from that of grow... sheep, as dairying is from that of raising cattle. The farmer who lives near a market town, with pasture adapted to grow wool, should keep a large sized ... first for the purpose of ... which if good at ten ... twelve weeks old, bring in the New York market, from three to six dollars. If here sold one at nine dollars, the increase of the ... would usually dispose of the ... same season, as the lambs ... taken off early, and ... and are sold at an advance of three dollars above what they ... the year previous. The ... wool, is but a secondary consideration with the sheep ... The South Down is one of the best breeds for marketing. The farmer with precisely the same kind of land, two or three hundred miles from market without a Railroad communication to ... forth its labor and its ..., would keep and grow an entirely different sheep for the reason that wool would be his object.

The large sized South Down may would weigh one hundred pounds; a common sized ... sheep if well kept ... three lbs. which would ... of the best quality, worth ... a pound. The ... would bring ... The South Down ... north as the Sandy, ... make just twice ... in quantity. The ... hundred pounds of ... be would require for ... same dollar and ... while keeping ... of Downy sheep ... extra for ... and twenty cents more ... of such. It may ... by some that large sheep ... and, indeed, as much ... sheep, I have only to say that ... would take the ... sheep but, will ... the rule holds good with sheep

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